UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI. C. Boynton, M. As, Professor of Chem Richardson, M. A., Professor of Latin dore Languages, hitcherne, M. A., Trofessor of Greek and any wasseness, M. A., Trofessor of Grock and Ancient Literature. Illiam D. Moore, M. A., Trofessor of English Language and Literature. rton N. Harrison, B. A. Assistant in Natural Philosophy.
The twedth Annual session of this institution sill commences Monday the first of deficie next. It offers advantages to young men seeking thorough education, unsurpassed anywhere in the United States, and unequalled in the South. in yesterday's issue was premature.

degree bashfull—ne epidemic sighness has ever occured there or in Oxford.

The government of the University is mild but effects. Every effort is made to cultivate a many tone of feeling among the students and no elevated tone of morality; it is more recognized by a population whose practical regard for religion and morality is well known and is not surpassed any where. clouds and the atmosphere bracing.

SOUTHERN PEMALE COLLEGE.

the appointment

Atteckly Alississippian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, ON CAPITOL STREET, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, WEDNE DAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1860.

VOL. XXVIII

E. BARKSDALE, Editor & Proprietor

GRIVULAY NOTICES published without charge, non they do not exceed five lines. If longer,

RETARY OF STATE.

THE WEATHER-At eleven o'clock yester-

days in succession, turned to a snow storm.

with large flakes and high wind, which con-

The Legislature.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. McRae intro-

haracter were taken up and disposed of.

ership, was adopted. A revenue bill to make

passed, a new recovery and red back

siding officer of the U.S. House of Represen-

ers of the Helper book. "Moderate!" Out

once been cursed with its blighting influence.

and is not apt to renew the experie

Election Monday, 2d April, 1860.

The Planter's Bank Bonds.

Majority and the Minority Reports of the the Message of the late Governor on the subject of the Planters Bank Bonds.

The Majority, for the very good and suffi ent reasons stated in their Report, decline taking any action whatever on the subject, and ask to be discharged from its further conideration. The Minerity do not concur in this view, but insist, with more length and

ordially approve the course of the Majority. f there was no stronger-justification of their ourse than the reason which has been provided to our hand by the Minority, it would be amply satisfactory to most minds imbact with the sale of the half a million of State tiers, previously made, and permitted the negotiation of the other million and a half reserved to the State to take stock in the Bank, it could only authorize the sale in accordance. those for whose benefit it was established. — could only authorize the sale, in accordance

JACKSON, ::::: February 8, 1860. DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR SECsumption of power to act without direct au- legislature. thority from the people themselves. For the CHARLES A. BROUGHER, of Tippah present Legislature to take steps for the pay-A Connection .- To-day, Wednesday, at 1: o'clock, M., the Executive Mansion will be question. It would be in open defiance of the decree of the people, rendered at the ballotopen for the reception of visitors. The notice

box, under all the solemn forms of law, The justification of the course of the Majority is found in the admission of the Minorday the rain, which had continued for three ity, that "the great majority of the Legislature was elected in ignorance that any application would be made to this body for the pay ment of the Bonds." Hence the Minority tinned till sunset; the sky being then free from themselves did not think it proper to insist But after this admission of the correct princi-

general but not of a specially important character, besides several local ones, were also atives, is classed "moderate." Yes! but not 'moderate" enough to be restrained from within prescribed bounds, and surely if it is to be objectionable as a candidate for Speaker to Sherman himself and the rest of the sign-

(CT We are graiffed to learn that the payment at a future day. Hence, we have said that the Majority need no stronger vindication of the wisdom and sippi Union Bank. They increased the capital of the bank ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, the Rev. Dr. Barnard, who is so well and faorably known as the President of the Unipropriety of their action, than is to be found resity of Mississippi, at one of the Commis-sioners to test the assays of the coinage of the U.S. Mint and branches. The Board of Comin the admissions of the Minority, who, with YEARS, took the control of the institution strange inconsistency, urge a violation of the from the States, and gave it to reckless stockthe very principle which they themselves adnissioners will meet at Philadelphia on the mit to be a proper one for the guidance of the Legislature.

It was a great deal for Mr. Smedes, the nuthor of the Minority Report, to admit, when he declared that the aggressions of the anti-Mr. Lake's Bank bill was defeated in the slavery organization, if "persisted in and act-House yesterday by an overwhelming major-ity. This will be gratifying intelligence to the ed on by the Northern people must inevitably lead to a dissolution of the National Compact;" who are opposed to the re-inauguration of its desolating reign in this State. Mississippi has

decensus Averni-sed resocure gradus hic opus, hic lator est. Easy is the descent into sell. But to return! this is work! this is labor indeed lie We have set a wise example for our sister States. We are on high ground. below. The vote yesteriny augurs well for cavil to all unprejudiced minds, that the debt is illegal and fraudulent and that it would be

der any circumstances?

The Minority do not give any substantial reasons to show why the Legislature ought to initiate a scheme for the payment of the bonds; but they resort to the mere convenient mode of broad assertion as to their constitutionality. They say:

It is consistent with the great interest of our section of the Union and the world. The interests of the New England States is in direct and positive antagonism with that of our own, and will forever continue so to be, and will every year of the duration of the Republic become more and more aggressive. The original object of the leaders of the New England States was the acquisition of the political balance of power to be exerted in favor of their proceeds of sale pay for the stock thus subscribed. These acts of the Legislature were passed in the years 18:30, '31 and '32.

And 'these acts of the Legislature,' we do

entirely unconstitutional. Commenced operations, the opinions of Daniel Webster, Horace Binney and Robt. J. Walker, were taken in regard to the constitutional-'ity of its charter, and they all submitted the adoption of the Constitution of 1817, the Bank of the State of Mississippi was chartered, and in conformity to the intention of the framers of the Constitution it contained this

ognized in express words by the present titution." Let us see if the people in is stance of the party of which Mr. Smedes was and is sure to regard the coverages reofts have spoken "for the stance of the party of which Mr. Smedes was and is sure to regard upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselve a member, and in whose name he doubtless and relief and health to your infants. It is locally that we cannot do the publica great. State." They expressed the opinion directly a member, and in whose name he doubtless and relief and health to your infants. See advertisem Yours truly at the polls in 1852, that the debt was "not still glories. Under the operations of that feetly safe in all casses. See advertiseme at the polls in 1852, that the debt was "not still glories. Under the operations of that feetly safe in all casses. See advertiseme at the polls in 1852, that the debt was "not still glories. Under the operations of that feetly safe in all casses. See advertiseme at a trocious law, millions of debts the most saling and rener and r

1832, to revise our State Constitution. The "authorized evils resulting from the State engaging in islature certain

banking to relieve the people from debt, and the burthers of tazation, were then forseen by a few members of the Convention. A proposition forbidding the legislature to pledge the faith of the State for any purpose was voted this, we opposite the convention. down. Subsequently, another requiring a diated the classoc of two thirds of each branch of the legislature, to pledge her faith shared the same Near the close of the Convention, the Constitution received the confurrence of a if the Legislat small majority. The proviso to said section simply states, "that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent the legislation a sum other alleged." shall be so construed as to prevent the legislature vehemence than force of reason or sound logic, that it is the duty of the present Legislature to commit the State to the pay
Legislature to commit Mississippi." No express power is given to issue any more bonds to the Planters' Bank. Legislature ref It does not affirm the constitutionality of the charter of the Bank, but simply leaves it as it act of repulsed was under the old Constitution. Admitting,

And that upon grave and important matters of the Bank. That provise does not authorize ture repeatedly endersed the policy initiated at In this connection, it may not be improper which involve taxation, it is an iniquitous as- any fundamental change of the charter by the the preceding session to which we have re- to remark that it is a little singular that when-The charter as it then stood, provided that the faith of the State of Mississippi, is hereby pledged to make good all the losses which ment of this fraudulent claim, would be worse | may accrue from a deficiency of the funds of than acting without authority upon a new said bank or by other means, in proportion to the amount of stock which the State shall possess therein, and that each and EVERY STOCK-HOLDER SHALL IN HIS PRIVATE AND NA- of the people at the ballot-bex when the venture to predict the utter failure of the fund TURAL CAPACITY, BE HELD LIABLE TO EACH AND EVERY PERSON WHO SHALL SUFFER DAMAGE OR LOSS by the MEANS AFORESAID, TO PROPORTIONAL to the AMOUNT OF STOCK WHICH HE SHE OR THEY SHALL HOLD IN SATE BANK " A subsequent amendment limited the liabilities of the stockholders to the amount of stock respectively holden by each.' It authorized errone the stockholders to elect their directors so soon tion?

upon "final and definite action on the subject." as they had subscribed two hundred thousand dollars. This provision alone made the charple that the people ought always to be consulted upon questions of this character, what duced a bill providing for the holding of the High Court in different portions of the State. They "merely ask the Committee to declare the under the new constitution, assembled at Jack- Rank Bonds, which are not more obnoxious to the remaining of the Union of New Mexico for the protection of slavery therein; but they may not generally know In other words, they do not ask the Legisla- The existence of the original charter of the ture to pay in hard dollars at the present time the amount claimed to be due upon time the amount claimed to be due upon the control of the subscribed to th Testerday was a busy day in the House.—
Mr. Campbell's substitute requiring the extension of sixty five miles of the size and completion of sixty five miles of the by the year 1865, and its entire completion in by the year 1865, and its entire completion in the process. Was passed by a large majority.—

Territory:

Imme the amount claimed to be due upon "the debt," because "the people" have not so directed; but they "morely ask you to endorse special order of the dily,—the bill introduced the following, as the translation of a special order of the dily,—the bill introduced the following as the translation of a special order of the dily,—the bill introduced the following as the translation of a special order of the dily,—the bill introduced the following as the translation of a special order of the dily,—the bill introduced the following as the translation of a special order of the dily,—the bill introduced the following as the translation of a special order of the dily,—the bill introduced the following as the translation of a special order of the dily,—the bill introduced the following as the translation of a special order of the dily,—the bill introduced the following as the translation of a special order of the dily,—the bill introduced the following as the translation of a special order of the dily,—the bill introduced the following as the translation of a special order of the dily,—the bill introduced the following as the translation of a special order of the dily,—the bill introduced the following as the translation of a special order of the dily,—the bill introduced the following as the translation of a special order of the dily,—the bill introduced the following as the translation of a special order of the dily,—the bill introduced the following as the first of the figure of the dily,—the bill introduced the following as the translation of a special order of the dily,—the bill introduced the following as the first of the figure of the dily,—the bill introduced the following as the first of the dily,—the ten rears, was passed by a large majority.—

posed, could this Legislature take? All it can the fifth of February, 1833, passed an act farther to amend the charter of the Bank. of Vicksburg, was called up and discussed by a scheme of payment, and this is precisely Messrs. Lake, Tolson and Hooker in support what the Minority "merely ask." They canof it, and Mr. Barksdale in opposition. It re- not possibly do more than this to satisfy the the State, and giving it to the private stock-

up the supposed deficiency in the Treasury, authority. They cannot do more than propose capital stock unsubscribed for to be opened," was passed. Sundry other bills, some of a a scheme of taxation for future payment, for and gave the subscribers twelve months to the good and sufficient reason that the State
Treasury is entirely cupty. What is the difference in principle between paying a dispu
Treasury is entirely cupty. What is the difference in principle between paying a dispu
Treasury is entirely cupty. What is the difference in principle between paying a dispu
Tout will see at once the advantages which will be stock reserved to individuals, one million over whose fate the writer of the Report has

Tout will see at once the advantages which will result to our Territory from the passage of such a law, and I expect you will be carethe first million, it was generally paid for in at most—and endorsing it as "just" and "binding?" The Legislature is but the agent of "the people" (whose authority has been inof "the people" (whose authority has been invoked by the Minority themselves) acting within prescribed bounds, and surely if it is admitted that the agent cannot apply the money of his principal to the payment of a disputed claim without express instructions, he cannot acknowledge in his name that it is tal changes in the charter of the bank and ry "Widows and Orphans" to remedy whose

"just" and "binding" and pledge him to its made after the adoption of the revised constinoxious to constitutional objections than the act supplemental to the charter of the Missis-EXTENDED ITS CHARTER TWENTY holders.

In addition to what is so clearly said above

tions of the Commonwealth of Mississippi to the interpretation of the Minority that it was true, the law of self-preservation alone would to authorize the issue of the Bonds, is it not imperiously demand the adoption of the views clear as the noon-day sun, from the undispusubmitted by the Majority, even if the debt ted facts above presented, that the conditions

> Of these facts, the fund-mongers who pur-The Minority say :

"No person who has ever been authorized to speak for the State, with one single exception—the late Governor McNutt—and his opinions may be found in the public archives of the States, both for and against the validity of these bonds—has ever expressed the opinion that these bonds—has ever expressed the opinion that these bonds were not just and legal and binding on the State. Governor after Governor who has filled the Executive Chair has proclaimed the liability of the State. What Governores the state of the

s again and again " repu- Mr. Smedes say of the parties who availed

'hey repudiated it in 1840. themselves of its benefits, as he says of Mis-1841. taxation a sum

with the provisions of the then existing charter payment. In '52 and '4, the Legisla- paid.

erroneous history of the progress of this ques. dition together.

Nor have the Courts ever decided the Planters Bank Bonds to be constitutional and valid. But if they had, the argament based

behalf always touches a responsive cord in the hearts of chivalrous Mississippians; and if the proposition was made directly in favor of cs. of Mississippi, I flow write you, requesting tablishing a Charity Hopsital in our State for coived its quietus by a vote of 53 to 18. A ravenous appetites of the Shylocks who with resolution approving the course of our members in Congress in the contest for the Speak- investment in bonds to which the seal of the their special protection, notwithstanding the investment in bonds to which the seal of the manage the bank as they pleased. The act favor. But we do not affect this round-about further required "books of subscriptions for the way of extending aid to those unfortunate classes. Furthermore we suspect, that when the on the part of our Legislature for its protecwrongs the Mississippi Legislature is invoked to resolve itself into a body of Don Quixotes, let us not perpetrate a still more outrageous tion of Pennington. A despatch says: offence against humanity by increasing the

Another appeal to be found in this remarkable production must not be overlooked. Mr. Smedes, again recognizing the fact that Mississippi will in all probability be compelled, for as to the true meaning of the provision in our the preservation of her sovereign rights, to dispresent Constitution cited in the interest of solve the Union, conjures the raw head-andthe fund-mongers, we will state what is known bloody bones which figure in the idea that to many that the late Gen. Quitman who was when this event ocurs, "the Governments the author of the clause, always declared that whose citizens are wronged and defrauded," it was the object of the Convention to leave will resort to violent measures against her the question of the constitutionality of the This is an old argument with a new dress upon not find him at home. They then proceeded great bulk of our Democratic raders, and to all others who concur with them in the belief that the Rag Money system, granting to incorporated companies privileges that are denied to individuals, is inherently ucious, and we are no little gratified that he has placed the declaration upon record; but after his glowing description of the imminency of the perils by which the South is threatened, in the classification of parties on the Union Bank Bonds, they were in the classification of parties on the Union Bank Bond question, when Governor of Mistory and the Planters Bank and the same attempt was made to endorse nor to condemn it—and it is a significant fact not to be forgotten that although he had always been classed as a Bond-payer, in the classification of parties on the Union Bank Bond question, when Governor of Mistory and the Planters Bank are no little gratified that he has placed the declaration upon record; but after his mificant fact not to be forgotten that although he had always been classed as a Bond-payer, in the classification of parties on the Union Bank Bond question, when Governor of Mistory and the Planters Bank are no little gratified that he has placed to endorse nor to condemn it—and it is a significant fact not to be forgotten that although he had always been classed as a Bond-payer, in the classification of parties on the Union Bank Bonds, they were told that their cotion bales would be seized by the condens of the properties of the declaration upon record; but after his mificant fact not to be forgotten that although he had always been classed as a Bond-payer, in the classification of payment of the Union Bank Bonds are the payment of t it slightly altered to suit the occasion. In about 1 o'clock, to the residence of Mr. Grow. former times, when an attempt was made to and called him out of his bed, who responded them with all her resources, it was not the part of wisdom to urge a gigantic scheme of Bonds. Does any one believe, who knew his bond question, when Governments whose citizens are wronged and defrauded," but it failed of its purpose. Many years have elapsed, and no such "the Governments whose citizens are wrong. the good will of the Legislature to protect the taxation for a wholly illegal and profitless purpose, which would drain from the pockets of the the people hundreds of thousands of dollars that the present Constitution authorized the of the sums required."

number of innocent sufferers at home.

With all his threwdness, Mr. Smedes has were "just and binding." How much more loudly does reason appeal in behalf of the course they suggest, when it is a fact beyond eavil to all unprejudiced minds that the debt practical and just end is to be subserved. nothing short of rebbery to apply the money chased them could not have been ignorant; but a high rate of interest prompted them to be a high rate of interes purposes of government, to its payment, un-take the risk. "Like reckless gamblers, the and they were again displayed when the stance. He "did not care a fig for a dozen hope of game tempted them to incur the haz-zard." Let them bear the consequences.

stamp agents of Great Britain were driven off
by the colonies, and when the tea went overby the colonies, and when the tea went overby the colonies, and when the tea went ever-board in Boston harder. A nother character-ty, and laugh at the injured party. Therefore

Chair has proclaimed the liability of the State | What Government, therefore, has a right to | produces an extract from the New York Pres the and out of stock thus acceptable the liability of the State and urged their payment or adjustment. The Legislature Legislature I and 32. Legislature bas again and again recognized the liability of the State upon them, and the courts have adjudicated their validity. Every department of the Government is committed.

What Government, therefore, has a right to impugn her honesty, or cast reproach on her fair name? Does it belong to England so to do?* Edward I borrowed money to pay the courts have adjudicated their validity. Every department of the Government is committed.

What Government, therefore, has a right to impugn her honesty, or cast reproach on her fair name? Does it belong to England so to do?* Edward I borrowed money to pay the debts of his father, in order to get his soul four the country shows that Southern men are full-We are pained to witness this hyena descent into the grave of the great and good was never paid. Henry VIII. compelled Parameters and Bishop. They were extracted the tide of battleat Buena Vists, when an Indiana regiment gave way, and O'Brien's butting Appleton's New American Committee for distributions of the great and good was never paid. Henry VIII. compelled Parameters and Bishop. They were extracted the tide of battleat Buena Vists, when an Indiana regiment gave way, and O'Brien's butting Appleton's New American Committee for distributions of the great and good was never paid. tion of the Constitution (of 1817) in exMcNutt, a man whom the people loved beliament to pass two acts, offering him all the
regiment; whose rifles, bowie-knives and des stance at the time of its creation. When it cause he was the fearless champion of their money he had received in loans, thus discharge perate valor, the Mexicans could not withrights. But his memory will suffer no injury. The worm feeds at the root of the under, and all suits that might arise therejury. The worm feeds at the root of the under, and all saits that might arise there-towering oak, yet it stands erect in its majes-upon. Charles, by closing the exchaquer, in that they had been in the thickest of the ty, defying the wings of the tempest and the 1672, defrauded the creditors of the State out fight? The Palmette regiment, from South written opinions declaring it to be UNCONSTItread of the earthquake. We deny that Gov.
of 2,800,000 pounds. Rritish Ministers never
tread of the earthquake. We deny that Gov.
of 2,800,000 pounds. Rritish Ministers never
McNutt ever expressed the opinion that the
think of providing for the discharge of the
McNutt ever expressed the opinion that the people of Mississippi ought to pay the Plan-principal of the debts of the Government, or ters' Bank Bonds; and we ask for proof to if they do, it is in conformity to the maxim which should summon North and South to the contrary. But we do not claim for him "to cancel the capital by a general bankrupt- the conflict, shoulder to shoulder. The North the conflict, shoulder to shoulder. infallibility. Like other men, he was liable to cy, in order to bring the State home." This, perfectly well knows that the South is chivalerr, but he was not so wedded to a false idea | too, has been the practice of France in the that he would not abandon it when convinced financial history of which country innumerative continuance of the faith of matured opinions are given in the above extracts.

It is sufficient to say that his matured opinions are given in the above extracts.

It is sufficient to say that his ble examples of such policy are to be found. Our forefathers never made provision for the continuance of the matured opinions are given in the above extracts.

It is sufficient to say that his ble examples of such policy are to be found. Our forefathers never made provision for the continuance of the matured opinions are given in the above extracts. that he would not abandon it when convinced financial history of which country innumeratracts.

Let us briefly sum up the wonderful inwhich sank worthless in the hands of those accuracies which make up the foregoing who had received it in payment of their dues. 4th inst, by a majority of one, passed a bill to sovereign capacity, did really, by a change paragraphs from the Minority Report.— Does any one dare cast reproach upon the of their fundamental law, render valid, what

Every intelligent reader will bear us out in memory of our revolutionary sires, or upon the assertion that it is a budget of errors, inthe escutcheon of their descendants for failfeet. The absurdity of this assumption is so volving the statement of what is incorrect and ing to redeem these obligations? But the dearly shown, and the argument is presented the suppression of facts that ought to have so locidly and unanswerably in the subjoined to have been mentioned that by the United Sates Government, at the inso lucidly and unanswerably in the subjoined extract from an Address of Gov. McNutt in 1842, when all the facts were fresh in the public soverage of the soverage space in the space of the party of which Mr. Smedes was upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves.

ak for the State," the Leg- | cred that were ever incurred, were wiped out of Jackson, :: : : :: February 9, 1860 existence forever. It is well known that thoussture has again and again ands repudiated their just obligations in virtue wility of the State." To of that law, and the the debts thus cancelled called to the advertisement of Messrs. Orton positive declaration, that were legal and binding in every sense, will & Older in another column.

t Message to the Legisla- frandulent chims against her, that they "lack siastic audience, when the Nelson sisters wor the office of Governor character for good faith and fidelity in their transactions?" Will be continue to asperse at to pay those and the the name of Mississippi for maintaining her us of the State. The just rights and refusing to be plandered for Moon," to conclude with the farce of "Nature would, in that event, the benefit of stock gamblers, and sing peans and Philosophy." See advertisement.

ground that the debt was anconstitutional and prowling about the capitol, to discover some of a Commissioner to confer specially with that no provision ought to be made for its mode by which their unjust claims may be Virginia-have passed both branches of the

ferred. Resolutions becaring the bonds to be ever a prospect exists for the organization of "just, legal and bin hog on the State," were a "Union party," this Bond question, in some again and again introduced into the Legisla. form or other, is sure to come up. Our readers ture, and were unceremoniously rejected, have not forgotten the suit brought against sometimes receiving not half a dozen votes, the State in 1852, in the interest of the hold-And all this was confirmed by the solemn act ers of the Union Bank Bonds. But we will question of payment was submitted to their mongers. The "Union" locomotive, with the decision-the fribunal from which, under our train attached to it, in which are freighted the wise form of government, there is no appeal. hopes of the Bonders, will never "make the Why were these important facts which connection." The people will destroy the stand out in hold relief in the archives of the embankments, tear up the rails, cut down the

The Law of New Mexico Protecting Slave Property.

Our readers are aware that a law has been by individuals, was fixed at one million of bouldism was more ampant than it now is, in publishes the following, as the translation of a questions were disposed of; at 10 o'clock, the translation of a publishes the following, as the translation of a publishes the following as the fill than the fill the fill than the fill than the fill than the fill than the fill the fill than t

> WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1858. Sin-At the solicitation of Gen. R. Davis you to draw up a law for the

think it necessary something should be don

Hon. A. M. JACKSON, Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico.

Black Republican Rejoicings. The Black Ropublicans had a jubilee

Washington on the 2d, in honor of the elec "The city has been wild with rejoicing durthe night, over the election of Speaker .s participated in by all parties who have the organization. Speaker Pennington and essis. Sherman and Hickman were serenaded Willard's by Wither's-band, accompanied by a large company of citizens and residents of the District. Willard's flotel was throughd with people, and the sentiments uttered by the SPEAKER, AND SHERMAN, AND HICKMAN, WERE BOLD AND DECIDED AGAINST THE EXTENSION F SLAVERY. The serenaders proceeded

For the Mississipping. Ms. Entros :- Having full confidence in wish to call their attention to the last articl on page 186 of the Revised Code, which read "Agr. 19, If any person shall throw dow.

and priviledged orders to be on the alex. It is casy to fall, but to arise is difficult. Facility picture which the writer draws of the relational to the Bonds and rendered them binding upon the State? But even admitting ed that "it has no concern with the securities any building not his own, he shall pay to the the Northern members of the Confederacy, be the design of the framers of the Constitution in question, and no power to compel payment to be recovered before a Justice of the Peace may have resulted from such act." touch. When his exchequer is invaled, he dime could not be made, the above law is a must know for what purpose, and what useful, mere mockery instead of a protection. A case came under my knowledge, during last sessor

cios who talk otherwise, deal with

dispatch says that the Alabama Senate, on the raise, arm and equip 8000 volunteers at the expense of the State.

MRS. WINSLOW .- An experienced nurse

THEATER. The "Invisible Prince" sissippi for rejecting unconstitutional and again presented last night to a large and enthu new laurels. The farce of "Husband Sight" elicited much applause. To-night will be presented the "Honey

The Veice of Mississippi.

We are gratified to announce that resolu-As certain as one day follows another, the tions declaratory of the rights of the State as a member of the National Confederacy—affirming the duty of the slaveholding States to
payment of the Union Bank Bonds. And
payment of the Union Bank Bonds. And the registrate payment of the Union Bank Bonds. And resist Black Republican aggression, and pro-Mississippi Legislature by an almost unani-

The Legislature.

Several bills of public importance passed Senate yesterday, amongst them a bill providing additional appropriations for the supthem the right to pass through their confines port of the Lunatic Asylum, and the sum of with slaves when going to Washington City to \$50,000 for an extension to the building.-House bills granting an extension of time to constituents-their avowals of determined the New Orleans, and Jackson Railroad, for hostility to slavery and the plans let on foot the completion of the work, and for the liquidation of the debts of the Levee District two to carry into execution their treasonable purposes-all these facts he presented to the Senyears-passed by decided majorities. A motion to lay on the table, the Minority report in favor State, suppressed, and others stated giving an bridges, and send the whole concern to per- of making provision for the payment of the pencil of light, the gloom and darkness that brood over the political deep, and the clouds Planters' Bank Bonds, prevailed by a vote of 17 to 7. An amendment by Mr. West, de- of fanaticism which shroud our social hors claring that we do not deny the constitution. Zon, and gives the future an ominous and portentious, if not a revolutionary aspect ality of the Bonds, but believe it improper to The signs of the times, from his view of th take definite action on the subject at this time, book of fate, seemed to threaten an upheaving in view of our sectional relations, was laid on the table by a vote of 15 to 9. A motion of the worst passions of the nation, he Mississippi Central Railroad, which will be completed in a few months.

The accommodations for the comfort of students which are not more obnoxious to the united States.

The accommodation for the comfort of students which are not more obnoxious to the united States and to distribute the commodation of the Union meetings of t

debts of the Levee District, being the special men could carry no election at the North, and of their admission." back counties from the operations of the law for the years 1864 and 1865. A bill was also passed authorizing the Governor to appoint an assistant to the State Geologist, with asalary of fifteen hundred dollars, per annum. es of various men of the North to show that The resolutions on State and Federal relations, as amended by the Senate, was called the speeches of Mr. Vallandingham of Chic up in the evening, and upon motion of Mr. Mr. Larrabee of Wisconsip, and Col. Wall o Wilson, the House receded from its amend-New Jersey, setting forth the plans and inments, and the resolutions were adopted, but very few voting against them.

The Lemmon Slave Case.

conservatism, that no more threatening cloud This celebrated case, involving principles could darken the political horizon, than the scarcely less important than those settled in which must eventuate in the success of the the Dred Scott decision, is again brought to public notice by its coming up for argument in the New York Court of Appeals, when it has just been reached. The leading facts of tion in the form of expressions contains direct the case are as follows :

"In November, 1850, Jonathan Lemmon, with his wife and eight slaves, came to New York from Virginia to seek a direct passage to Texas, where they proposed to settle. The presence of the slaves having been discovered, a writ of habeas corpus was obtained from Hon. Elisha Paine, then a Justice of the Superior Court but since there are a functions who preme Court, but since deceased, inquiring why the negroes were deprived of liberty. Upon is impending and hold action recovery to the of the arguments presented by Mr. Lemmon's counsel, Judge Paine ordered the slave to be discharged, and they were discharged accordingly. Mr. Lemmon at once carried the order of the Superior Judge into the Supreme Court, inpon a writ of certorari, where, after a conupon a writ of certiorari, where, after a con-test of years, the General Term affirmed the original order. The case was, in 1857, appeal- the idea of the formation of a "Union Party ed to the present jurisdiction, where it will be finally decided with the aid of the new light for one would not unbelled to the present condition of the country. afforded by the Dred Scott opinions."

the compact, the Constitution, and all tha The case was argued by Mr. O'Connor for the plaintiff, (Lemmon,) and by Messrs. Blunt guarantee equal rights to all sections, were lost. He loved the Union much, but the and Evarts for the defence. The decision had not been rendered at last accounts.

The Invasion and Conspiracy Legislation Proposed.

The New York Day Book, in some strictures on Judge Douglas' late movement in the election, the present House of Representatives Senate, estensibly to provide for the protection will have to elect a President from the three of the Southern States against conspiracy in highest candidates voted for by the people Northern States, but in truth to bamboozie the South into his support for the Presidency, remarks upon the enormous increase of the natural tendency to consolidation in our federal system, and to the mistaken and demoralizing Maine, course of the Northern Democrats in trusting to law merely, instead of opinion to fulfill Constitutional obligations. The Day Book remarks:

This mistaken and demoralizing course of Northern Democrats has done more mischief than all the "anti-slavery" efforts together, and Mr. Douglas himself, has been and is now a more dangerous man to the country on the "slavery question" than Senator Seward.—But we have no apprehension in regard to this mischierons proposal of Mr. Douglas so long as such clear-headed State Rights statesmen as Davis, Hunter, Toombs and others control the legislation of the Senato. They will never consent that the proud sovereignties they severally represent shall ever become the dependents of the cen ral Government, while the gallant people who compose the sovereignties are abundantly competent to take care of "anti-slavery" invaders, and, if need be, to each State having one vote, and a majority all the States being necessary to elect. There are thirty-three States, and seventeen are required to elect. It will be seen that there would be little chance for a Black Republican, as the Democrats have fourteen States, and the three Southern States - Kentucky, North Carolina and Maryland -whose delegations being

have the Enterprise News, of the 2d, con-caining an account of the arrest and examins-and with Tennessee, (another Southern State,) taining an account of the arrest and examination of two persons, suspected of being Abo- will furnish one more vote than is necessary lition emissaries, a notice of which appeared to effect a choice. If Winter Davis, the Ameras agents, which was regarded by the com- candidate would thereby be secured. But at mittee as incendiary. They had also in their all events, the South will stand a better chance possession a book entitled "Cotton is King," in the House than in the Electoral College. which was reported upon by Dr. W. S. Price, L. S. Wier and the editor of the News, specially appointed to investigate it, as being 'incendiary and of a dangerous tendency." States like New York and Ohio have. An

The News says, "a strong feeling to tar and feather was manifested. The vote by the and feathered or turned over to the civil authorities, was very close-six to five." Aworner Asoltrion Victory .-- The Legis-

lature of Ohio, has elected to the U. S. Senate. Ex-Governor Chase, for the term of six years from the 4th of March, 1861, when the term | will not allow us to elaborate as we would of Senator Pugh will expire. Chase is one of wish upon the merits of the fair pupils; suffice the ablest, most intriguing, persevering and dangerous anti-slavery agitators in the North. table to the scholars as it must have been tifying to the teachers. — Vicksburg White

Tire MISSISSIPPI GENTRAL RATERIAN -The Mississippi Gentral Railegan.—
This road is now completed. The last rail was laid and the last nail driven on last Tuesday. A friend informs us that there was a large assemblage of people present, and that the President, Chief Engineer, Directors, &c., participated in the work. The locomotive called for our highly esteemed citizen and reted support in the Convention.—Cincindati Con Resolutions offered in the U.S. Senate by Hon. Jefferson Davis.

The following resolutions were offered in the Senate, by Hon. Jefferson Davis, on the Davis remarked that he desired to get a vote pon them seperately, and if that vote could a had without debate, it would be more agree

1. Recolved. That, in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted severally as free and independent stvereignties, delegating a portion of their ment for the increased security of each agains langers, domestic as well as foreign; and tha my intermeddling by any one or more Stat fairs elicited a very able, cloquent and patriotmustic institutions of the others, on any preie speech-full of stubborn truths and strong He proceeded to reply in a manner charactering to the States so interfered with endanger erized by a conservative and positive boldness their donwstic peace and tranquility object for which the Constitution was formed—an which did equal credit to his head and heart. and the suppressed manifestations of appliance and destroy the Union beeff. repeatedly gave evidence of how conducty the

NUMBER 8.

Gen. Starke's Speech.

The Resolutions on State and Federal

points-from Gen. Starke on Monday Inst.

He recretted that Mr. Buck had been com

dication of the Constitution from any violation

growing out of the action of the Henresenta-

tives of the South in Congress, was plain, suc-

the legislation of the confederacy.

From considerations of public policy.

as was indicated in the exordium which pro

faced his remarks, he quoted from the speech

the storm was becoming more and more

threatening. He read copious extracts from

tentions of the "higher land" party. He ever

quoted from a speech of Hon. John Bell, o

Tennessee, who admitted, with his known

He presented a record of the slavery agita-

for one would not upholothe Union, when

the emergency.

liberties of his State more.

It is thus :

Massachusetts, Georgin.

Pennsylvania, Arkansas,

Texas. Missouri,

California.

Oregon-14.

An election by the House is made by State.

because in the former the small Democratic

election by the House is not a necessity to be

THE CONCERT AT CLINTON - We had the

pleasure of attending the concert at the Mount Herman Female Seminary, near Clinton, on

Friday evening test. The vocal and instru-mental music would have reflected credit on

experienced artists, while the dialogues extrib-

ited great proficiency in elecution. Our space

it that the whole entertainment was as credi-

table to the scholars as it must have been gra-

OrInformation at Washington makes

nearly certain that Mr. Douglas' strength a

egates from the South, who prefer him will

300 in the Convention, and will tout on the first ballot. 'A few sail

lamented by the South.

States like Oregon and Florida will have the

pulse of the people heats in response to his parists in litteen States of this Union, composer 2. Resolved, That negro slavery, as it extriotic declarations. It was an unmistakable in- an important portion of their domestic institu dication that the masses are in advance of the sions, inherited from their accestors and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, b leaders upon the great question agitating the which it is recognized as constituting an is nation's citadel from dome to base, from cen- portant element of the apportionment of pospelled, in the discharge of his duties, to assert South the responsibility for the property of the responsibility for the property of the country. His maswer are in manifest violation of the mutual and was crushing and overwhelmous and his responsibility for the property of the responsibility for the respon formed the Union, and are a manifest breach of faith and a violation of the most solemn ob-

cinct and indisputable; and in a style temper - 18, Resolved, That the Union of these States of by unusual moderation, been uncrated the off-repeated aggressions of the North, the frequent infractions of the constitution on their the duty of the Senate, which represents the part—the outrages pertersted many one of the States in their sovereign capacity, to resist all part—the outrages perpetrated upon our citizons by seizing their property, and denying person of property, so as, in the Territoriesdischarge the trust reposed in them by their these of every other State.

ste in a lucid manner, and painted as with a the United States to take his slave property ful protection; and if experience should at any time prove that the judiciary does not possess power to insure adequate protection, it will

emselves whether slavery, as a domestic in-tution, shall be maintained or prohibited within their jurisdiction; and if Con their Constitution may prescribe at the tim

stitution for the rendition of fugitives fro which the Union could not have been formed. enacted to secure its execution, and the main entures of which being similar, bear the im-press of nearly seventy years of sanction by he highest judicial authority, have unque ionable claim to the respect and observance all who cujoy the benefits of our compact Union; and that the acts of State Legisla ures to defeat the purpose or mullify the reuirements of that provision, and the law oner or later, lead the States injured by such breach of the compact to exercise their judg

See what the Vile Wretches Propose to Do

The following "Appeal" is distributed in ly from the lips of the exponents of that faith, ircular form over the State of New York. It and triumphantly asked Mr. Buck, if he saw in these extraordinary avowals-replete and was adopted by a meeting at Albany, the captal of the State, of the party favorable to the instinct with revolutionary and sanguinary execument of State hws to nellify the clause threats-no cause for apprehension and action Mr. Starke reviewed the political condition of the Constitution of the United States which requires that fugifive slaves shall be of the country with great tact and rivete t is proper to state that a measure is now is impending and hold action necessary to me ending in the New York Legislature, conforming in every particular to the require nexts of the functical traitors; and there is very probability of its passage. Is it not time for the States whose constitutional rights are thus a smiled to take counsel together for heir own safety ? Watt by danger a

> APPEAL TO THE PROPLE OF THE STATE OF NEV ZORK Shall the soil of the Empire State be longer Shall we be subjected to fines and impris-Shall we be subjected to fines and imprisnments for refusing this to degrade and de

The Presidential Election in the House that would drag him blek to the woes of the plantation from which he escaped?

Must we help to send him back to the land of chains and tortures, from which he fied through troops of blood-hounds scenting out his track; through forests where wild beasts prowl in the darkness; through tivers and dismal swamps; with no eye to pity him, save fied's, shining through the North Star, guid-President in the Electoral College, at the next As this result is possible, it is interesting to God's, shining through the North Star, guid-ing his despuring child to the nearest asy-lum, where the wicked cease from troubling? Serious, solemn, mementous, are all these quiries! What shall our answer be? First, a will ask the Legislature to pass a law that Delaware, Tennnessee-1 the will ask the legislature will ask the legislature bindle forever protect our State from the description presence of the slave hunter. By the unitive Slave Bill of 1850, we are now forbid in to shelter or assist the forlongst atranger Fines and impresonments impend over us for exercising one of the boliest charities of our licingion. The Law of God is defied. Vice, the foulest, the blackest, is exalted to virtue; while virtue, humanity and holiness, are leg

ions of slavation are impiously reversed. We rejoice to believe that our Legisla to obtain for it the names of all your neigh ors and fellow-citizens, and to send it, a January, to the Legislature. [Petitions may be sent to your Member of Assembly or Sen-

To the Honorable Senate and Assembly of the State of New York : The undersigned citizens of _____ State of New York, respectfully ask you to put an end to SLAVE HUNTING, in New York, by enacting that no person, who has been held as a Slave, shall be delivered up, by any officer or court, State or Federal, within this State, to finy one claiming him on the ground that

States like Oregon and Florida will have the hie owes "service or labor" to such same strength which large Black Republican by laws of one of the Slave State from a dispatch that the Grand Jury, in the case of the conspiritors, returned true bills against Stophons and Hazlett, charging them with murder and treason, and cons

slaves to create a rebellion. The trial of Ste-

phens was commenced the same day. The Black Republican papers complain that Mr. Buchanan leans too far Southward because he appointed as United States Minis ter to England, Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia who on a recent occasion "deliberately made proclamation that in the event of the ele of a Black Republican President, it would be the duty of the South to break up the Union."

Mr. Parksdale, of Mississippi, made an able speech yesterday in the House, preceding Corwin. He was extreme, but spake with marked effect. It was his effort that brought be everruled by the action of their delegates and be made to vote solid. Unless Maryland sond Douglas men, he will have no Southern out Corwin .- Washington: Correspondent the Cincinnati Enguirer.